**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Warehouses Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment tabled by Sri T. Madiah Gowda. He may move his amendment.

**Sri T. MADIAH GOWDA.**—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Warehouses Bill, 1950, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Home Minister (Chairman), Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa, Sri B. C. Nanjundiah, Sri T. C. Honnappa, Sri Govinda Das, Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Sri S. R. Guru, Sri B. N. Boranna Gowda, Sri L. Siddappa, Sri B. Hutche Gowda, Janab Valiulla, Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, and the Mover".

**Janab MAHOMED HANEEF** (Bangalore—Muslim).—Sir, I suggest that Janab Abdur Rahman's name may be included in the list.

**Sri T. MADIAH GOWDA.**—There are already thirteen members. However, I have no objection to include that name.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The questionis :

"That the Mysore Warehouses Bill, 1950, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Home Minister (Chairman), Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa, Sri B. C. Nanjundiah, Sri T. C. Honnappa, Sri Govinda Das, Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Sri S. R. Guru, Sri B. N. Boranna Gowda, Sri L. Siddappa, Sri B. Hutche Gowda, Janab Valiulla, Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, Janab Syed Abdur Rahman and the Mover."

*The motion was adopted.*

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## RESOLUTIONS.

**Mr. SPEAKER** (Sri V. Venkatappa).—Discussion on resolutions will be resumed.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** (Leader of the House).—I am given to understand that Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda had not yet finished his speech on the resolution which was under discussion. The Hon'ble Speaker may please say till what time we may sit. I would like to have fifteen minutes at the end to explain the position on behalf of Government.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Shall we sit till One o'clock ?

**Janab MAHOMED IMAM** (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—We shall sit till 1-30.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The House will sit till half-past one.

### Resolution No. 20—Introducing the Indian Administrative Service Scheme to Mysore after approval by Legislative Assembly—*concld.*

ರಾಜಮಂತ್ರಪ್ರವೀಣ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು (ಹಾನನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಠರಾವಿನ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು, ಮಂತ್ರಿವರ್ಗದವರೊಬ್ಬರು, ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೀತಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಈ ನರ್ವೀನಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ interest ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಭಾನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನರ್ವೀಸಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೀವು ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿದೆ. ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ನಮಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಶೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗಲೂ ಆ ಆಶೆ ಇದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ. ಈಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಏನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಡಚಣೆ ಇತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಳಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಾವು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ತತ್ಕಾಪಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ಬೇಕೆಂದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳಿ ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ತಾವು ಬಂದಿರಿ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂತು; ಸಂತೋಷ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ಆದದ್ದರಿಂದ

ರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ? ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಾವು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ: ನಮ್ಮ State ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ; ಈಗ ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು; ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಹತೋಟಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರವರು, ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರಾಳವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಹತೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೊದಲು ನಾನೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಹೆಂಡಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ:

"The scheme provides for the extension of the organisation of Indian Administrative Service so as to provide senior administrative officers required by the State Governments, Unions of States in India. The object of such extension is to maintain and where necessary to introduce a standard of efficiency at the higher administrative level in the States, comparable to that maintained in all Provincial Governments and at the Centre."

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಭಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. The object of extension is to maintain and where necessary to introduce,..... ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ necessity ಇಲ್ಲ; Administrative machinary efficient ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಾವೇ feel ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ; ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ನಮ್ಮ level ಗೆ ಬರಲಾರರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರೇನು ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಂಡೀಷನ್—"to increase the efficiency" ಎಂದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲಾ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ; ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳವರು ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಬರುವರೆಗೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಏಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವವರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ ಹೇಗಿದೆ? ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾವು ದಕ್ಷರಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ! ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಇತರರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಆ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಸದೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ನೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆ ಇದೆ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ವರ್ಗ ಇದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಥಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವಿಶೇಷ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಇಲ್ಲಿನವರನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, I.C.S. ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು Steel-frame ಸರ್ವಿಸನ್ನು—ಅದೂ ಎಂಥಾದ್ದು a framework which was noted in the whole world—ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರಿಗೆ social dealings ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತರಪೇತುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ standard ತಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಅವರ ಆಶಯವೇನಿತ್ತೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿ (feelings) ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು absorb ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು exploit ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದರೇ ಹೊರತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಯಾವ social service ಎಂಬ ಹಿತಚಿಂತನೆಯೇನೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಧಾಳಿ ನಡೆದು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಈ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿತು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಈಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಬರುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ಬಹುಶಃ—ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ—ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ 'ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟೀರಿಯಲ್ ರೆವೆಲ್'ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದ ಯೋಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚೆಂಗಲರಾಯರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು.—It has got the acceptance of the Hon'ble Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ initiate ಮಾಡಿ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ work up ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು, ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ work up ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗೆ ತರುವುದು—ಹೀಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಐ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಎಂಬುದರ ಕೈವಾಡವೆಂಬುದು—ಬಹಳ modulated form ನಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾದರೂ—ಅದು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆಯೆನ್ನಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಎಂಬುದರಷ್ಟು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು? ಅವರ ಆ civilian mentality ಈ ಸೊಡರೆನೆಗಳ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೇ ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತದೆ. That is why I say I am feeling smarted about that thing. ನಮಗೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರ ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಬರಲಾರವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೆಂದೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರೆ. ನಾವದನ್ನು controvert ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅದರಂತೆ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. How to put the case is left to you. You will be failing in your duty to us, not to the services. We expect you to come up to that position and tell them plainly "Here is a thing against which our Legislature has protested. There is public opinion behind that." ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇವನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು: ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟ್ ಗಳು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟ್ ಆಯಿತು; ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಸ್ ಆಯಿತು; ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲದರಿಂದ ನವಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ! ನಾವೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮ, ನೀವೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇನೋ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನೋಡಿ; ನೀವೀಗ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಪತ್ತಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆಯೇ! ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Therefore is it beneficial to the State? ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. It is not between equal partners. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೋ ಹಾಗೆ. ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಈ ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ we are always handicapped. It has always been to our disadvantage. (The Hon'ble Speaker left the Hall and the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sri L. H. Thimma Boi occupied the Chair.) ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಮೊದಲು ನಿಮ್ಮವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ರಾಜಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನೂ compete ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಈಗ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಷ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಫೆಡರೇಷ್ಟನಲ್ಲರಬೇಕಾದ ತತ್ವವಾದರೂ ಏನು! ಅಮೆರಿಕಾವಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ನೋಡಿ. ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನೂ, custom section ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಲು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷ ಒಪ್ಪಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಲಿ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಲೀ ದುರ್ಬಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೇ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ, ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು 'strong' ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ strong ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನನಗರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೀಗ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಎತ್ತಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಳೆ ದಿವನ ಹೈಡ್ರೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವರು ನಾವು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, All-India ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ! ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳಿರುವಾಗ ನಾಳೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರುವ ವಿಷಯವಾದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಯನ್ನೂ ಏಕೆ ಕೇಳಕೂಡದು? ನಾವು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ತರಬೇತುಮಾಡಿದ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಅವರಿಗೂ ಕೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ನಾನೇನೋ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ನಾಳೆ ದಿವನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಏನೋ ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಕೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ಕೊಡುವುದೇ! ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಅಷ್ಟೆ. 'ನೀವೇನೋ ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಹೌದು! ಆದರೂ ಬಡವರಾದ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನೇನೋ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ದೆಶೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮಂತೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ. ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿಹಾಕದೆಹೋದರೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಾದೊಡನೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹೊಡೆತ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗೇನೋ ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಳಿರಬಹುದು. ನಾಳೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಆಗ ಬಹುಶಃ ತಮಗೆ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ತೋರಬಹುದು. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿನ ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು 'ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೋ ಸರಿ, ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ' ಎಂದು. You have to incur the displeasure of those people in the interests of Mysore, when it concerns the domestic problem of Mysore.

All-India question ಗೆ ನಾನು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಅವರಿಗೆ "ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ತಲೆಬಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ನೀವು ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೊಂದನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಒಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸಿ. ಬೇಜಾರುಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ State Legislatureನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೀಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲೆಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಆಸೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಶ್ರಮಪಟ್ಟು ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಹತ್ತಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವೂ ಬಹಳ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ Industrial Policy ಅಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ.

Nowhere in India it is like that. ನಾಳೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೀವು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡ ಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ Zone ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಆಗ ನೀವು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ? ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗರಚನೆಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ಹಕ್ಕು ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಹಳ ಆಸೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಈಗ ಅಂಥಾ individualityಯೇ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಿದೆ. If we allow ourselves to be absorbed where is the individuality of Mysore! The basis is knocked, If you agree to these things, the basis of recruitment, the basis of our Mysore Civil Service is taken off the ground. ಆದಷ್ಟೂ ನೀವು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ welfare ನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಆಸೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ! Power of patronage is the first sign of any administration. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೇ ತಕ್ಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು? ನಾಳೆ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇತಕ್ಕೆ? Power of patronage is a recognised thing in any Government, anywhere in the World. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾವು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೇಕಡ 25 ನಮಗೆ 75 ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?

ಈಗ ನೀವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹೀಗೆ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಂತರ ನಾಳೆ ನೀವು ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳುಮರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಾಳೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆಯಿದೆ! They are kicking up a row. You must also think of us. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿ "ನಾವು ನಿಮಗೆ ಗಾರಂಟಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ನಮಗೆ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ. ನಾವು ಈಗ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೊಂಚ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಂಟೆಗೆ ಬರಬೇಡಿ" ಎಂದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯದಿಂದ ನೀವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—Sir, I support the resolution moved by my friend Sri Bheemappa Naik. Sri Gundappa Gowda in the course of his speech has voiced the feelings not only of this House but of the entire country. We have reached a position, a stage when we have to express emphatically our protest and dissatisfaction at the way the Centre has been treating the State and its personnel and its officers. The Centre has been gradually taking away not only the powers, the privileges of Mysore but also its individuality, and it has practically been paralysing the activities of every State. It is true, and I also agree with every one, that it is necessary to make the Centre strong and in respect of whatever assistance is needed by the Centre to make it strong, certainly we will co-operate, but the Centre should not adopt a policy that while making itself too strong it should not starve the State, or reduce it to a stage when it will not be in a position to carry on its activities or its development or its administration. When Mysore acceded to the Centre, it was stated that three important branches, that is, Military, External Affairs and Communications, should be handed over. We all readily agreed to it because we were of opinion that the Centre should be strong enough to protect itself against outside agencies. But I cannot understand how the Centre will become more strong by acquiring or absorbing all the internal powers of the States and reducing them to the status of a local body. It was never contemplated that we should part with all our Departments which have already been integrated, such as Income-tax and other Departments. We agreed even to that.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—No, with a protest we agreed.

Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Question. There was no protest.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—But of late the policy of the Centre has been such as to take away all our powers. Now they want to take away all our administrative services. Mysore Civil Service is one of the best and it stood in comparison with the Indian Administrative Service. They want to take away all our services. When they are taken away, our Ministers will Not have any control over them; the Legislature will not have any control over them; the people will not have any control over them

The Mysore officers may be here or they may be sent away. As was pointed out by Sri Gundappa Gowda, Mysore is an attractive country; its climate is such, its facilities are such that it has become an attractive Country not only for India but also for the World. I had a talk with some of the officers. They said: "I am going to pay Rs. 1,000 for the climate of Mysore. If they pay Rs. 2,000 at Delhi and if they ask me to work at Mysore on Rs. 1,000, I will forgo Rs. 1,000 for the sake of Mysore and its climate and I will come down to Mysore." So I can tell you that people drawing Rs. 2,000 are ready to come down here. The integration of Mysore service will be a good reason for them to dump themselves in the State of Mysore and shunt out our own people outside. We Mysoreans, would like to be administered, we would like to be looked after by our own Mysore people, by officers who belong to Mysore, by officers born in Mysore and who know Mysore. Mysore Officers are more sympathetic towards us and can take better care of us than outsiders. There is another thing. Since the integration or transfer took place the Government of India looks after our officers very badly. For example, just take what has happened till now. As per the accession we transferred all our military to the Centre; nearly 98 or 100 of our officers and four thousand personnel. When they were transferred we were assured by the Chief Minister, and this is what he said at that time in the farewell message he gave:

"Once again I take this opportunity of wishing godspeed to all the personnel who are going over to Centre along with the transference of these departments, and they are going over with certain prospects. Immediately their prospects are to be improved..... and the scales of salaries will be levelled up with the scales prevailing in Government of India. Only this morning I read in the papers that so far as the Railways are concerned, the Railway Ministry has announced that the Railways functi ning in States in Part III will be on the same line as those prevailing in the rest of India. The only point is that many of them may have to face certain transfers here and there."

If officers are to be transferred to the Central Government, their pay and their present position must be maintained. Sir, the Central Government must have assured the Chief Minister in this behalf because the Chief Minister would not have made this statement but for that assurance. But what has happened now? There is some screening. Eighty-three of the officers have been asked to go home and nearly 2,500 persons of the military personnel are asked to quit. They never expected this. People with 8 or 10 years' service are removed all at once and sent home unceremoniously. Nearly 3,000 people are without employment. The Centre does not care about them. What about the assurances given by the Centre that they would treat them on equal footing with others? This is a breach of faith because they have not honoured the agreement. The Mysore Government never intended that these people would be thrown away. When our Chief Minister wished them godspeed, at that time, none of us expected that nearly 90 officers would be thrown out and they would be a burden on us. The same thing will happen to our Civil officers also. Even now you have got all our support and all our good wishes. In the interest of the Mysore officers we ask you, please take up this matter with the Centre and unless this matter is settled, please do not agree to the integration of the services. You please ask the Centre how they have thrown out all the officers surrendered to them.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Sir, may I please know from the Hon'ble Member on what basis he is making this statement that 80 officers and 2,500 people are sent out?

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—They are in the streets.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I would like to interrupt for a minute because the statement made on the floor of the House must be a weighty statement. There is no question of anybody being sent out as yet. The Mysore State Troops have integrated with the Centre. They have taken over all troops. What is being done now is, the Selection Board has come and they have screened all the officers and the men and their decision is not yet made known

to us. In the meantime, the Government of Mysore has apprised the Centre of the need for retaining all of them. Any premature statement might therefore adversely affect their interest and it is not right to create any scare or apprehension in the minds of the armed services.

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—I am receiving representations from many quarters. I know as a matter of fact that only about 13 officers have been selected. But I am not giving this just to embarrass you. Please find out the truth.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—But why should you say that they are already thrown out and they are in the streets?

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—Thirteen persons have received certain endorsements and the others have not; that means they are going to be thrown out if not now, within a month or so. There is this reasonable apprehension.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Then he will be at liberty to say, "There is a genuine apprehension in regard to this particular affair. Please take all steps to safeguard their interests." That would be a better statement from our Hon'ble Ex-Minister.

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—I have received information that they are going to be thrown out.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** (Sri L. H. Thimma Boi).—The Hon'ble Member may please speak with authority.

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—The Minister may verify. Why are you going to get exasperated on that statement? You please find out the truth of it.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK** (Chitaldrug District General).—I only wish it is not a fact. If the public were to read in the papers that Janab Mahomed Imam made a statement that these people are thrown out, which is not a fact, it would be misleading. From what is not a fact, so much has been made out.

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—I had sent up a special resolution to know all the facts. I spoke to the Minister. I did not want to embarrass him. But he does not want that resolution to be discussed.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—It is true he had a talk with me and in fact I gave him certain details.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.**—The resolution has been disallowed by the Hon'ble Speaker. The Hon'ble Member cannot discuss that.

**Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.**—I want the Hon'ble Minister to take us into confidence and place all the facts and clear the doubts. This is not a controversial matter. I do not want to condemn Government for what they have done. We have got to strengthen your hands. But take some steps to safeguard their interests. It is a fact that so many persons are going to be thrown out. Please take it up on hand and talk to Government of India. If all of them are going to be continued, you please tell me, I am going to withdraw all my remarks. This reasonable apprehension worries me as to what will happen to these officers. Till you get an assurance from the Government of India that the services of all those who will be transferred will be guaranteed, do not agree for the integration whatever may be the consequences. As Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda said, if there is compulsion, if it is obligatory, you take this. Otherwise, I am not for the transfer of any more departments of ours to the Centre. Tomorrow they may ask for the transfer of the Departments of Agriculture, Education and everything else. What remains over for us then? When the Objective Resolution of the Constituent Assembly was discussed every member of that Assembly was very particular to maintain the individuality and the integrity of the State. I am sorry that the Centre has not respected that resolution. I am also sorry that the Ministers of our Government have not taken effective steps to maintain the integrity of the State which was the desire of every Mysorean and every citizen of the State. With these words, I commend this Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

*Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN (Chikmagalur *cum* Shimoga—Muslim).—Sir, the apprehension in the mind of the public is that probably because of our participation in the Indian Administrative Service Scheme, the Mysore Civil Service might perhaps be shaken to a certain extent. That apprehension is there because of certain things that we have noticed during the course of our discussions. In answer to some interpellations in this House, the Hon'ble Chief Minister made it very clear to us that the scheme has been accepted in principle only. This was further elucidated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister by explaining it as follows: that Mysore State did not want to take up an attitude of standing aside from an overall picture; nor did Mysore State want to show any inclination that they want to follow an isolation policy in this regard. That is a very welcome statement. I could realise and recognise the intrinsic worth of it. Apart from that, the previous statements and the previous expressions in this behalf by the Hon'ble Chief Minister were certainly very heartening, when he said that we are proud of our services in the State of Mysore. Hon'ble Sri Siddaiya once expressed while he was addressing the Civil Services Association, that he appreciated the services rendered by Civil Services officers in the State of Mysore and stated that their interests were perfectly safe in the hands of the Government of Mysore. These are very encouraging statements made by the present Government on behalf of our Civil Service men. But what seems to be working in the minds of our Civil Service men here and what seems to be agitating the people of Mysore is the natural unwillingness to take the odium for being screened, and the attendant risk of rejection or selection at the expense of seniority or some other thing. This might be one of the reasons for this almost universal attitude. We have seen the attitude of the members of this House also in this regard. Probably, Sir, such a decision with regard to the recognition of the principle of the Scheme may have its own advantage.

[At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker (Sri V. Venkatappa) took the Chair.]

It may be that such a decision may have been taken after due deliberation. But what we feel is this. If after having served the State of Mysore efficiently, sincerely, honestly, faithfully and loyally, our Civil Services, at some stage are to be asked to appear before a selection board and get themselves cross-examined as to whether they are fit for selection or not, that might perhaps not create a helpful atmosphere.

Sir, the other day, when the question of services was being discussed on the floor of the House of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Hon'ble Sardar Patel took up a bold and frank attitude on behalf of the Civil Service men. The Iron Man of India said that he was going to protect the steel frame of India.

Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—The very same Hon'ble Sardar Patel is responsible for this scheme of I.A.S.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—Why not the Iron Man of Mysore take up the same attitude and say that he will protect the steel frame of Mysore? I wish you to take up that attitude. I am sure that the Government of Mysore has committed itself only to the extent of accepting the scheme in principle. So far as that is concerned, I do not find fault. That Mysore expressed the desire not to stand aside from the scheme is also very good. It might have been done in good faith and with the best of intentions to protect our civil services, to provide a wider scope for all our Civil Service men. That may be true. I do not challenge that. If it is a question of our officers being given the scope of serving all India I would be very glad. But screening might cause a sense of frustration which might spoil our services. They owe their allegiance to you and have extended their unstinted co-operation to you in all that you have been doing to improve the lot of the common man. Probably if at one stage they feel that their services and interests are not properly safeguarded, then their difficulties might arise, and it is as a safeguard against that contingency that they should be protected as far as possible. If the scheme is to the

definite advantage of the officers of the State of Mysore, certainly they will be the first to go out. But our Civil Service men, even without the advantages of the scheme, even before the scheme came into existence, had on former occasions various opportunities of identifying themselves with the Indian administration, and had acquitted themselves admirably in whatever spheres they were called upon to work. That fact cannot be challenged. Time and again even Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, our ex- Dewan, has given expression to all these. Even without the advantages of this scheme and before this came into existence, our Mysore Civil Service men have gone outside and come back with flying laurels. So far as the services are concerned we therefore feel that there is no advantage. It is therefore for the Chief Minister to clear this doubt as to what we are going to gain by participating in this scheme. Matters of detail are perhaps to be worked out, as to how many officers should be taken, what is the percentage to be selected etc. But if it is to our definite advantage, I question as to why all the officers should not be taken into the I.A.S. They will always remain in the Mysore State and all attendant difficulties will disappear.

I hope the Hon'ble Chief Minister will take up this question with the Government of India. I feel that the interests of our Civil Services are safe in the hands of Sri Chengalaraya Reddy, our Chief Minister, and that he would zealously safeguard them.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Sir, several members have expressed that they want to speak on this subject if sufficient time is given. Sri Gundappa Gowda was kind enough to say that this was a very important subject and that many Hon'ble Members wanted to express their views. I do not know whether the Chair is inclined to give them chances. If it is not so, I would like to reply.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—We have to close at 1-30. The Hon'ble Chief Minister will take about 15 minutes and you have only five minutes more.

**SEVERAL MEMBERS.**—We want at least five minutes each to express ourselves on this subject.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Sir, is it possible to extend the discussion up to Two o'clock?

* **Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** (Leader of the House).—May I say a word? After I have listened to the speeches that have been made on the floor of this House, I for my part feel that there is no new point which can be made out by any Hon'ble Member.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—I can assure the Hon'ble Leader of the House that I can give a new point.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Not only has the scheme been discussed in detail but also the political aspect, the constitutional aspect, the relationship between the Centre and the Units and the federal aspect of these things have been discussed in detail and the details of the scheme have been commented upon. And I am afraid that there may not be many more salient points which have to be brought in by any additional speakers. But if any Hon'ble Member is sure that he has got any fresh point to make and if the Hon'ble Speaker is convinced about the *bona fides* of the statement, I have no objection for the debate to continue.

'ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಿ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಲೀನೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಇದರ ವಿವರಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. 1949ನೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯ ದಸರಾ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ನರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಫೆಡರಲ್ ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಲೈಬಲಿಟೀಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ Public debts ೫ ಭಾಗ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ೪/೫ ಭಾಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ೧/೫ ಭಾಗ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ 4-5 ತಿಂಗಳು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಮಾರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಾಗಲೇ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆವು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಗಲೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೆವು. ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು

ಪರಿಸಮಾಪ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ .—

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the proposed Indian Administrative Service Scheme should not be introduced in Mysore without explaining the implications, .....

He has gone further and said :

"..... and obtaining prior approval of the Legislature."

It is only as a result of these apprehensions which we reasonably entertain in the matter of agreements concluded with the Centre, he has brought this resolution advisedly in this form. So I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to explain the various implications and only after this House is satisfied about the details and gives its approval, you may enter into any agreement with the Centre.

***Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY** (Chitaldrug District—General).—Sir, this scheme of extension of All-India Services is one which should be examined more closely. I know Sir, that the Government stand committed to the principle and this House is willing to concede to the principle provided good consequences flow from the scheme. We owe a duty to ourselves and to the Centre in subjecting the scheme to utmost scrutiny. Schemes evolved at Delhi, simply because they are evolved in the interest of All-India, need not be accepted as a matter of fact. People at Delhi are not infallible and by what we know there is a touch of Alexander in Delhi. The centralisation business which began with fiscal matters in the initial stages extended to communications and now it has come to services. There is one thing Sir, which I want our Government to urge upon the Central Government and it is this. India is a country of vast distances. It is a sub-continent and every student of politics knows that centralisation in such a vast country can never be effective. History abounds in examples where too much of centralisation has always been a failure. This fact I want our Government to particularly take note of and try to exercise their good offices with the Government of India. In this centralisation business, when communications are being centralised I would like to know whether they have given thought to controls, whether they expect to establish radar controls with the help of scientists and to operate the machinery by merely switching off from the Centre. By this method they can never make administrative controls very effective. So it would be in the interest not only of Mysore but of the Centre that our Government should try to draw the attention of the Centre to this aspect. I have been a very humble observer of what the Centre has been doing. In my opinion the statesmanship of Mysore which is of a very high order has a place, and a very good place, in the Centre and our Ministers must try to claim a place for it. There is need and there is absolute necessity for it. ("*Here,, here*" by Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda.) With regard to the extension of these services there is one very strong point which I would like to urge. Mysore has been following a very good example of recruitment to services and this scheme is going to affect it substantially. On the floor of this House, arguments have been advanced to show that the obnoxious system of screening that is contemplated under the scheme is not quite a desirable one. In this screening what is being decided is only efficiency and efficiency according to the old British conception. The officer's smartness and the officer's quick repartee are being tested. Sri Gundappa Gowda has tried to point out on the floor of the House that smart people are also sharp, and that we have no need now for smart people. Now the State has transformed itself into a social service State from the Police State. We need people who can work in the interests of masses. We do not need the thoroughness of the machine. We need the heart, the human heart of understanding, and an officer who can understand the problems of the common man and react to it most sympathetically and in a broad-minded manner. This essential need Mysore has provided for in their system of recruitment. We are recruiting officers from the masses,

of people who have not been trained under the old I.C.S. conditions. They are officers who come from the masses and therefore they cannot be expected to rise to the level of the smartness of officers who are trained in Cities like Bombay and Delhi. But they have this virtue to their credit: they have come from the masses and they consider them as their own kith and kin, of their blood and therefore they know how best to work in the interests of the masses. This system of screening should therefore not at all apply to Mysore. There is no need for the application of this system to Mysore. The Civil Service in Mysore had its roots in the beginning of the 19th century; while the Civil Service had not yet taken roots in any Province in India Mysore had its beginning and it has a long tradition of efficiency and service. I want to know if the object of the extension of the all-India scheme is only to increase the efficiency of services, to ensure the efficiency of services. If so, where is the need for its application to Mysore which has had efficient services all along? With regard to backward States, one can quite appreciate; but with regard to Mysore, it is not only unnecessary but it is a sort of humiliation.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Madras, Bombay and other provinces also come under the scheme.

**Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.**—I claim that the services of Mysore are equal to those of Madras or Bombay and to the Central services also. Those who know how the Central services are working know that they are not going in the right way, whereas in Mysore we know that we are going in the right way. So this system of screening which is made applicable to Mysore should be resisted.

There is one other point which I would like to stress. If the Centre is very particular in seeing that places are ensured for the States I would like to pose a question as to why not the Centre think of giving a high proportion to the services or officers in the Centre. The Centre has no regional staff. Whereas the Centre has central powers and there the most important things are being transacted, should we not take care to see that sufficient number of our officers are found a place in the Centre at Delhi? There is one instance which I would like to quote here just to show that if a good number of places are given to Mysore or if at least a fair representation for Mysore's services is given in the central offices we would be benefited.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—That is conceded.

**Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.**—When they recruited Sri Thirumala Rao as Deputy Minister, why should they not have taken a Mysorean or a Mysore Minister as Minister. There is need for good Ministers and Mysore Ministers have proved their efficiency and mettle. I am going to give another instance. Mysore Government had been very kind enough to grant them elephants as gift and they have at their cost transported them to America and Japan. Now the Government of India seem to have received requests for more elephants. They are not now going to ask any Government for gifts. Because Mysore has sufficiently given them, they propose to buy elephants and send them as gifts to other countries. In this connection Mysore is forgotten and there is a proposal for buying elephants from West Bengal and not from Mysore. Why not we ask them if they are prepared to buy them at least for the good offers of our having given them as gifts free of charge from Mysore, instead of buying them from West Bengal? This shows that the services in the Centre are interested or have got a bent of mind to act only in one way and not in the interests of all-India. If we have sufficient number of places safeguarded, Mysore's interests would be safeguarded. In any case this scheme must be closely examined. This scheme of screening may be accepted provided Mysore has adequate places and provided also it does not involve any disrespect to the services in Mysore.

***Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK** (Chitaldrug District—General).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the entire House is in agreement with

my resolution though the Hon'ble Leader of the House seems to be a bit enamoured of the Centre. I would have been very happy if he was enamoured of the Centre after being in the Centre for some time and working in the Centre for some time. That I would have understood. But as at present he is only here, with us. Distance lends many colours and it has lent brighter colours to my Hon'ble friend. Whatever it is we are not going to be led away by any colour that brightens us from a distance.

Let me first see this legally. If article 312 or 313 had been con ravened, for all his leadership I submit that he must first look to legal aspects of things and then go further. If it is not done so, we do not submit to illegal acts whatever they are and from whichever quarter they come. I wish my Hon'ble friend was present when I spoke about it in detail.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— I may assure the Hon'ble Members that I have gone through the entire transcripts of their speeches.

* **Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—If he is in full possession of the speech I made on the floor of this House I wish he will take stock of all the points in deciding about this question and also replying to this resolution. I am only submitting that he must kindly take into consideration the unanimous opinion of this House along with the legal aspect of it. Whether he has gone a step further or whether he has committed himself it is not our concern. Our concern is about the dignity of the services of Mysore, the legal aspect of it and the future of Mysore and its administration. From that perspective he must view things and reply to me.

I do not want to take much time of the House except saying something about the screening. What is the curriculum given to our officers? What are the subjects to be placed before them? What is the time at their disposal for examination? Each officer may be questioned for fifteen minutes. If an officer did not answer questions like "when did the Korean war start? Who gave the first blow?" and if on that ground he was sent back, what is the position? So the system itself is bad and the time at their disposal is short. No subject is given to them. It might be said that the same thing is being done elsewhere but we are not responsible for it. Because others have agreed it does not automatically follow by quoting such examples that we should also agree.

Under the circumstances, I only submit that our Leader taking stock of all these things must base his reply on all these factors and it should be such as the entire House would respect, because when an unanimous opinion is given he must agree and go with us. He is also popular both here and at the Centre. His popularity must be used to the best advantage of Mysore.

With these remarks, I close.

***Sri CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this late hour I am not sure whether I will be able to do justice to the very important subject that has been debated upon in this House. This session commenced with a number of interpellations regarding this very fundamental issue. During the question-hour on the opening day I gave the House to understand where exactly it stood regarding this particular proposal that has emanated from the Government of India. I made it quite plain that while the Government of Mysore had accepted in principle the extension of the All-India Administrative Service and the Police Service Schemes, nothing had been finalised with regard to the various details. I want to reiterate that position now at the very outset. I have been greatly impressed with the earnestness that has been shown by this House regarding this very important question. I want to assure the Hon'ble Members that I am not approaching this problem with any light-heartedness, or that I am oblivious to the fundamental issues involved in this subject. A very wide ground has been covered by the debate. Political and constitutional aspects have been touched upon.

These aspects have been discussed on the floor of this House and also in the Mysore Constituent Assembly on

several occasions. Therefore I do not think it will be necessary for me to again cover the whole ground at this stage. But I would like to say only this much that we have got to keep in mind the set-up in which we are working at present; we have also to keep in mind the vast changes that have come about in India in general and in Mysore in particular during the last three years and odd; we should not be carried away or influenced by conditions and circumstances which prevailed before August 15, 1947; we should not try to approach and consider every problem that comes before us in the year of grace 1950 against the background of conditions that were existing before 1947. But we have got to view these problems in the new set-up and bring to bear upon their solution of new perspective altogether.

Now I ask this Hon'ble House as to what has happened during these three years. One Hon'ble Member has already said—I think it was Janab Mohamed Imam—that this very House agreed to certain changes that have taken place in these three years. Constitutionally to-day we are an integral part of India. But in 1947 the position was not so. We acceded with regard to three subjects. Thereafter we acceded with regard to some more subjects. They wanted us to frame our own Constitution in the Constituent Assembly, with as much internal autonomy as possible. Later on, events changed. The Mysore Constituent Assembly put its seal of approval on the proposal that the Mysore Constitution could be framed by the Indian Constituent Assembly. On the 26th November 1949, after having gone through all the processes, a common Constitution emerged for the whole of India, a common Constitution for all the Units of India, a common Constitution for the old Provinces and States, all of which are now newly styled as 'States'. Constitutionally we became one with the rest of India, and with advantages or disadvantages accruing from such a position, we have got to see what difficulties arise and consider how to face them, how best to secure the interests of Mysore and not only of Mysore but of India as a whole in this new set up. That is the constitutional set-up in which we are working. That constitutional set-up, as I have already said, has been agreed to by this Constituent Assembly.

Then the next thing came—the qu stion of financial integration. That was also a major development in the history of our State during the last two or three years. It cannot be said that that matter was not debated upon. Sri L. Siddappa said that one of the suggestions he made in the course of the debate on the floor of the Representative Assembly before it was dissolved, was not given effect to. Apart from that he has not said that the principle of financial integration, that detailed aspects in general have not been accepted by the Legislature in the State or by the Mysore Constituent Assembly. That has also been agreed to.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—Details *in toto* have not been agreed to.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—If in one detail or other it has not been agreed to, it does not mean that in general it has not been accepted. In that connection, Janab Mohamed Imam said: "All right, we agreed to it. But what has happened since then? What about the assurance by the Chief Minister? Has the assurance been fulfilled?" These questions have been put. They are very relevant questions and I will advert to them very shortly. So the financial integration was accepted. Many of our Departments in Mysore were transferred to the Centre and the same thing has happened in many Part-B States also. We must bear some cardinal factors in mind. We did not transfer any Departments of Mysore which the erst-while Provinces had not already transferred in the previous decades.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—That was under the British Rule.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—We must bear this fundamental fact in mind when the criticism is raised that Mysore which is an advanced State, has been clubbed with some other Part B

States which are very backward. I think Sri Gundappa Gowda made a very strong point regarding that, that Mysore which is an advanced State has been clubbed with backward States like Saurashtra and Rajastan and that we have stood to lose greatly by such a procedure. But what I want to say is, many of the things have happened not in relation only to Part B States but keeping in view the general constitutional, financial and political set-up that has existed in this country for a long time past between the progressive Provinces and the Centre. The control which the centre has got over the various Departments that are now transferred to it, and the financial relationship that is existing between the Centre and the States—they have all been there so far as the old Provinces are concerned for a long time and those very conditions are now sought to be applied to all the Part-B States. It is not as if Mysore is being put in the category of Part-B States and as if Mysore which is an advanced State is being put in the company of non-progressive States. The old Provinces and the States are all being put in one basket as it were and that is where we are. So, that comparison is not quite correct and the criticism is not quite well based on strong facts.

Then, Sir, so far as the extension of the Indian Administrative Service Scheme to Mysore is concerned, I shall deal with that very shortly ; but before I do that I want to make the position quite clear. All along we have discussed the relationship that is existing between the Centre and the Units. We have taken up the position that the strength of the Centre should not be diluted. We have categorically stated that the strength of the Centre will contribute to the strength and development of the Units also. Particularly during this transitional period immediately after the war, after obtaining freedom we should do nothing to weaken the Centre in any respects whatsoever. Whatever work we may be called upon to do next year or even earlier or a few years hence, it is a matter which we need not consider very earnestly at the present moment. I have got my own views regarding that aspect and there is time enough to consider various issues that arise from the position as it develops. But what all we have done during the last three years is in the interests of India and the Units as well. I am not one of those who feel guilty, who feel that we have done a wrong thing. I strongly feel that what we have done has been done in the right way in the various circumstances prevailing during the last three years. It has been said that Mysore has been surrendered, that Mysore has lost its individuality, that to-day Mysore's status is much lower than what it was. Comparison has been made to the old foreign set-up when the Resident was here, and it was said that when the British Government was here we had more of autonomy, more of power.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**— Certainly.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— Fortunately it was not said 'more of responsibility'. But it is no good to repeat like a parrot in the gilted cage. Why had the British Government given powers to some of the States? What was their objective? If I have to answer that, it is not with any generosity. They wanted certain blocks to prop them up and they wanted some people to be at their beck and call. For that purpose they gave certain powers to the States. But with regard to fundamental, political and constitutional issues they had the States well under their control. But to-day we are in a new set-up. It does not matter if we have lost some of our powers.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**— Then I have no objection.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— I do not want to be misunderstood. But, as against that, what have we gained? In the previous set-up we had no representation in the Centre, we had no representative to be in the Parliament, we had no representative to be in the All-India Bodies, we had no representative to influence their decision, we had no opportunity to give out our views. But to-day along with the powers that we have conceded to the

Centre, we have got the power to be elected to the Parliament of India, to the House of the People, to the Council of States, to the Cabinet, to the Judiciary, to the Supreme Court. Therefore, let us remember that while on the one hand we have given up certain powers and have transferred certain of our departments, on the other it has been counter-balanced by the factor, namely, our constitutional right to have representation in the Executive bodies of the Government of India. This is the correct position. If Mysore feels or if any Unit feels that it is not having enough pull in the Centre, it is a matter to be rectified by the way we go about it. It is a matter which has got to be remedied by our own efforts. It is no use to be feeling protected by fencing and saying, "none is touching me; I can be a master in my own enclosure." We have grown to-day constitutionally; we have grown politically; we have got every right to mould the policy of the Centre. Let us fight it over. To the public of Mysore I would appeal to make themselves feel in the proper perspective and try not only to shape the destiny of Mysore but also the destiny of India. (Hear, hear). Why should we suffer from that inferiority complex? Let us not judge too soon. It may be that the clouds are darkening; it may be that we see certain clouds in the horizon. It may be; I do not say 'no'. I may at once say that we ourselves are feeling dissatisfied with regard to certain matters, so far as the encroachment of the Centre on the powers of the Units is concerned. It is not a new thing either. Even when the Constitution was being framed I knew as a matter of fact that the representatives of the Units put up a strong fight on each and every issue when it come up. It is not a new thing as it were that is now being feared or criticised. The fact is there. Otherwise, as Hon'ble Members apprehended, Education becoming a Central subject, Agriculture becoming a Central subject, that might have happened by now. What I want to say is, all these things have happened. The Constitution has been inaugurated and has come into existence. The financial integration has taken place and certain Departments have been transferred. Now, against this background I want this Hon'ble House to view this particular problem which we are now discussing. Before we go to that, I have to once again state that the Government of Mysore will take every possible care to see that its legitimate interests are not affected by any undue encroachment by the Centre. Other States also are considering this aspect of the matter and it is not as if the Centre is not aware of this particular problem. The Centre also is being made aware of from time to time that it would not be desirable to curtail the powers of the Units, to make them powerless, to make them mere puppets or anything like that and they are also considering this problem. But at present, certain things have got to be faced. I may give one instance and that relates to the food problem, the supply of essential articles and the position of rising prices. Well, the Indian Parliament which met last month, which comprises of representatives of all States including Mysore, unanimously came to the conclusion and delegated even the powers that the Units possessed now under the Constitution, to the Centre with a view to enable the Indian Government, the Indian Parliament, to enact a law.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—That is a temporary measure.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—I gave you as instance how in certain matters even though the Units are autonomous, the Centre is given the power in All-India legislation and All-India controls. It is in that set-up we are working now.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—In respect of services, it is not like that. Once we agree, we are finished.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—I am covering the general position. I want to say this further. There seems to be an impression in the minds of some Hon'ble members of this House that the Mysore Government, I am not going to refer to other Governments because I do not know things first hand, readily agree to whatever proposals

that come from the Government of India, that as soon as a proposal is made by the Government of India, the Government of Mysore accepts it with abated breath, with humbleness and trembling hands. That seems to be the burden of the song of my friend Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda. He seemed to suggest at various stages that Government of Mysore should have been a little more courageous, that they should take a lead from the Ex-Ministers here, from the Hon'ble Sardar Patel, that we should be iron men and should be courageous and all that. I can tell with all humility that if any State has delayed matters with the Centre, if any State has carried on controversies on these matters at various stages, I unhesitatingly say that Mysore State is one of them. (Hear, hear)

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**— Mysore has a right to do so.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— I am coming to this particular aspect of the matter. Whether it was in relation to constitutional matters, or in relation to financial integration, these two important things we take, it was Mysore that put up not a vain-glorious fight, but a reasoned and strong fight to safeguard as much as possible its interest consistent with the interest of India as a whole and with the requirements of the constitution from All-India point of view. I do not want to go into details. But so far as financial integration is concerned, I can assure the Hon'ble Member Sri L. Siddappa that, whatever view we may hold later on regarding the wisdom or otherwise of having gone into this integration, we have done our very best now and at every stage we have tried all means to safeguard the interest of Mysore. It is not as if we are oblivious to the various suggestions of the members to modify the terms of this Agreement. We have done our very best. Even to-day, as I am speaking here, my Hon'ble Colleague Sri H. C. Dasappa has gone to Hyderabad to pursue some of the matters which were still under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore with regard to the financial integration. So, this is the position.

So far as the extension of the Administrative Service Scheme to Mysore is concerned, I think that Hon'ble Members already know the background of the proposal. This proposal started in the year 1948 itself—I cannot give the correct date. It is not as if we readily said, "all right; the proposal has come and we agree to it."

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**— Our officers were permitted to interview the All-India Committee that had come.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— That was in the case of Emergency Recruitment. The Government of India introduced an Emergency Recruitment Scheme. It was then realised that the citizens of Part B States could not offer themselves for selection as part of that scheme. Then, this question was raised and the proposal was put forward. They said, "well, if you want rights, you must take up responsibi ities also." So, this proposal was put forward. I am just stating these basic facts so that you may have a bird's eye view of the progress of this proposal. I do not want to go into the objects of this proposal as it emanated from the Government of India because they are all mentioned in the scheme that has been placed before the House; and also, if the Hon'ble Members were to read the White Paper on the Indian States, they will find that this subject has been dealt with at great length, and wherefrom they could gather the reasons that have prompted the Government of India to put forward this scheme.

I want to take the House into confidence and read out the decision that the Government of Mysore took on 16-7-49 with regard to this matter when Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar was the Dewan, and upon which too many references had been made by an Hon'ble Member on the floor of the House.

"Mysore has a Civil Service based largely on the system prevailing in adjacent provinces under British Indian Administration. The question therefore arises whether, apart from financial commitments, it is possible to introduce outside Mysoreans into the senior scale. But it is felt that the question of selecting officers as senior scale officers and treating them on a par with the rest of the Mysore scale officers would

produce dissatisfaction, as this is a homogeneous service which has been built up in the State and does not present difficulties which a Union States Government presented in this matter. The Mysore Government is of the opinion that it is not desirable to introduce any new elements in the senior scale. So far as the junior scale is concerned, at present Mysore recruits to the Assistant Commissioners' cadre both from the lower ranks and by direct appointment either through competitive examination or by nomination. The Mysore Government is anxious to join in the benefits of the Indian Administrative Service particularly because it will give the subjects of the State opportunity to participate in the administrative service of the Dominion of India....."

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Did you say you were very anxious to join? Otherwise, would you not have the benefit? Even in the previous I. C. S., we were allowed.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—No. If you go back to the previous regime, there were so many things.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Have we no right under the Constitution?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—We cannot have the cake and eat it too.

"Government proposed that 25 per cent of the vacancies arising from time to time in the junior scale may be filled up by candidates of the I.A.S. and the remaining 75 per cent filled up by promotion or by direct recruitment. The officers taken will and at appropriate stages be promoted to the senior scale in the I. A. S. It is therefore unnecessary to earmark any of the appointments or fix any particular number in the senior scale for such officers."

The first decision that we took in regard to this matter one year after the proposals were received from the Government of India was to accept in principle the extension of this scheme to Mysore also and to suggest that the All India Administrative Services in the superior cadre should not be taken straightaway and that we should begin from the beginning *i.e.*, from the junior cadre and thus proceed gradually. According to this decision of the Mysore Government which was communicated to the Government of India, it would take about 25 to 30 years before the scheme in Mysore would be on the same lines as the scheme that was sought to be made applicable to the old provinces or other Part B States. The Government of India did not agree to this position on the plea that this practically amounted to non-participation on the part of the Mysore in the scheme. This is what the Government of India said with regard to this proposal.

"The Mysore Representative stated at the Conference of Chief Secretaries .....

Whom, we had briefed by giving him a resolution which we had passe before he went to Delhi.

".....that the view of his Government was not to participate fully in the I. A.S. scheme, but only to earmark 25 per cent in the cadre of Assistant Commissioners in the junior scale for those who appear for the Indian Administrative Service. This, it was felt by the other members present, amounted to Mysore in effect not participating in the seheme. Mr. so and so suggested that the States Ministry would discuss the matter further with the Chief Minister of Mysore who was present in Delhi at that time."

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Who was the representative of Mysore?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—For the Chief Secretaries' Conference, we had briefed the Chief Secretary. That was the finding of that Conference so far as our proposal was concerned. I happened to be at Delhi at that time and the matter was further taken up with me. It has been pointed out that this Government has not been alert and that they did not put forward the various aspects of the problem before the Government of India, that the financial implications have not been studied, that the interest of the personnel has not been amply safeguarded, etc. I cannot go into all the details, but I will give here the minutes of the meeting held at New Delhi, as transcribed and sent to us by the Government of India.

"The Chief Minister of Mysore first referred to the following points so far as Mysore was concerned."

This was in July 1949 at that Conference.

"The participation of the State in the Indian Administrative Service scheme was accepted in principle."

That was the decision we had taken.

"That there was already a very competent and old Civil Service in the State and the need for immediate introduction of the new system was not felt."

That shows the opinion we have of our Civil Service, and the opinions that have been expressed on the floor of this

House has been very earnestly and duly put forward before the Government of India.

"Thirdly, as there would be no need for wholesale recruitment from outside, it is sufficient that a small portion in the junior scale be set apart for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service. The participation in a more thorough going manner in the I.A.S. may involve serious financial burdens on the State and it may give rise to claims from other services of India to improve their scales and to improve their emoluments."

In any case some adjustment would be necessary in the rates of income-tax between Mysore and the Central Government."

Incidentally I raised the question as to how the position brought about by not allowing students of Mysore to participate in the competitive examinations held was going to be tackled. All these aspects were duly raised and put forward strongly before the Government of India.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**— Supposing at that stage when the Government of India felt that the Mysore Government was in fact not against the principle of the All India Administrative Service, you had taken up the attitude that it was not possible for us to participate.....?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— There was no necessity at that stage to take up that attitude, because the details were not before us. It was sent to us after this conference was over. The copy of the scheme so sent is now before the Hon'ble House. Then we began to apply our minds to the details of the scheme. It will take, I am afraid, more than half an hour for me if I were to take this House through all the detailed stages through which we passed when we considered this scheme.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—That is why this resolution has been tabled before this House. If necessary a secret session of this House might be called for and their prior approval obtained.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— So, I am just pointing out these things with a view to disabuse from the minds of certain Hon'ble Members any impression that we have merely said 'yes' to whatever the Government of India put forward with regard to these matters. At every stage we have considered the problem in all its aspects, we have put forward our views, we have discussed the matter and Government have carried on correspondence which is not closed and which is still going on, incidentally if I might say so, with regard to the attitude that we have brought to bear upon this question. I think I have said enough to show that it has not been a case of 'line clear' for any proposal which emanated from the Government of India.

Then, coming to the particular scheme, it has been said; 'you should have come to the House, taken the approval of the House before this principle was accepted.' I will refer the Hon'ble Members to what I was saying about ten minutes back with regard to the set-up in which we work. We have accepted the constitutional position, inaugurated the constitution, accepted the financial integration. What the scheme that is now proposed is very simple, the administrative unification of India. Would it be right, would it be logical, would it be proper, after having accepted all these things that I have stated above, to say that we will have nothing to do with the all India Administrative Services?

A Voice: Where is the limit for all these?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— Limit? We have got to set the limit. We should decide where we should draw the line. After having accepted the constitutional position, after having accepted the financial integration and transferred certain departments, after swallowing the entire camel, are we to strain at the gnat? We must consider whether it would have been proper to stand out. I would like you to consider this question.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**— According to the Constitution it was not obligatory to demand this.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— I am coming to that aspect also in the end. I shall deal with the constitutional and the legal aspects at the end.

So the Government of Mysore felt that after having accepted the other fundamental positions there was no

option except to accept in principle the extension of the All India Administrative Service to Mysore State also. Now what is the position? Although, we did not consult the House before accepting the principle, what is the position in India to-day? All the old Provinces have been working under some such scheme from several decades. It was pointed out that this was something new for Part B States. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, all of them had Provincial Civil Services of their own and were participating in the All India Services scheme, then known as the I.C.S., which is now converted into Indian Administrative Services under the new Constitution. That is the only difference. They had their own Provincial services and they are continuing and they have in juxtaposition the All India Services also. What has now been done is to introduce a similar scheme in Part B States. The scheme is while the States might have their own civil services, they might also participate in the All India Administrative Services. All other States have agreed. Would it be possible for Mysore alone to stand out and say "we will have nothing to do with the All India Services"?

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Not until the provision of Article 312 is complied with.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—If the Hon'ble Member has patience, I will come to that. I have considered that aspect also.

So it was under these circumstances that the Government of Mysore accepted in principle the extension of the scheme to Mysore also in company with the rest of the Provinces and the rest of the States. Even today, if I am not disclosing a secret, Mysore is criticised for holding up the whole scheme without finalising it.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—I am glad of it and Mysore should continue to do so.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—That has happened because we are still discussing with the Centre, not because we want to defy the Centre; that is far from our mind, but as the Hon'ble House has expressed itself very clearly during this Session, there are certain very genuine doubts, genuine fears, genuine difficulties attending the problem. Although we have accepted certain positions during the intervening stages, after considering the other matters, we have made representations and raised certain questions and correspondence is still going on. We are in that position today. I submit to the Hon'ble House that it will not be possible to stand out of the scheme altogether. I submit further and say that it may not be possible to stand out of the scheme altogether, and if I am not anticipating events, I say that if any Government of Mysore is prepared to stand out of the scheme altogether, well, they are welcome to do so.

So the whole problem that is before us is one of various details which to my mind are more important than the principle itself. If I were to take you through all these details, I am afraid it will take a long time. But I will refer to one aspect which has been made much of, namely the screening aspect of the scheme; integration, screening—two or three words have been freely used. What is meant by that is: in the very nature of the scheme, in the very nature of the ABC as it were, of the fundamentals of the scheme, you cannot take all the personnel in the service of States into the all-India Administrative Service. It is impossible. It goes against the very fundamental nature of the scheme itself.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—Give the dog a bad name and hang it!

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—If you want to dispose of the question by using a strongly worded sentence, you can do it, but thereby you will not be helping it.

In each State you have a particular number of pepole belonging to Administrative Services to man certain posts. It is not all posts that can be manned by the personnel of the AIS. In no province such a thing exists. As I said, Madras, Bombay, Uttar Predesh have all their services

which are called as Provincial Civil Services. A certain proportion of this number has to be taken to the Indian Administrative Services and in no State can the entire services become All India Administrative Services. Certain selections have to take place. Whether we should make the selection by direct recruitment or from among the existing personnel, some selection has to take place.

**Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.**—Why not they straightaway take them on your recommendation?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Recommendations sometimes are dangerous.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—As though we cannot examine and send our personnel and only they can examine and find out merit!

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Some selection is inevitable. Whether it could be done by a special recruitment board on behalf of the Federal Public Service Commission, or whether it can be made by the Mysore Government, or whether it should take place by some other method, these are matters of opinion; and I would like to indicate to the House that so far as we are concerned, we argued it with the Government of India and they have agreed to take two nominees of the Government of Mysore on the selection board with a view to assist and advise the Selection Board in the matter of selecting these personnel. That is so far as the screening aspect is concerned.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—The Board consists of how many members?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Three or four. I want to say that the Board has gone about the selection work in many Provinces. They have selected about—subject to correction—1,000 people in the various Provinces and States. The selection has been from the existing personnel. I may tell again, subject to correction, that in no State or Province there has been any complaint from the civil service personnel with regard to the nature of the selection or with regard to the procedure that has been adopted.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—In Mysore?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—To Mysore they have not yet come. Where selection has already taken place, I am given to understand that there was no cause for dissatisfaction. Out of hundreds of cases, only two cases went in appeal to the Government of India and I have been informed that even in regard to these two cases, a satisfactory solution has been found.

Now we are assured what should be the strength of administrative cadre, senior cadre and junior cadre; what should be the method of promotion from junior cadre to senior cadre; what should be the percentage; how the prospects and other things of the personnel selected have got to be safeguarded. They are all matters of detail regarding which no decisions have been taken. Though no decisions have been taken, they are being reopened and it would be some time before we can arrive at final decisions.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—There are very good reasons for protests not coming from other States. On the one side some States were working on the same status, and on the other Part B States had no civil service. That is the unfortunate position.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Home Minister).—Travancore had its own Civil Service!

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Travancore had its own Civil Service. Mysore has a Civil Service of its own.

**Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA** (Chitaldrug District—General).—You were good enough to disclose some points in the course of your speech. Under Article 16(4) there is a provision for the reservation of appointments or posts for backward classes. May I know since this is a vital matter, and whispers are in the air, whether directions have been given to waive that article and notwithstanding that article directing how appointments have to be made? Of course I am aware of the constitutional provision, *viz.*, Article 371. Because exemption has not yet been given I want to know if any direction has been given by the Centre under the

Constitution and may I also know whether we are bound by those directions? May I also know whether there is any truth in those whispers that Article 16 (4) has been given a go-by?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**— I am afraid the Hon'ble Member is trying to drag me to another issue altogether. If I were to refer and explain the real position, I would be losing the trend of my argument so far as this particular subject is concerned. I may straightaway tell him that there is no direction as such with regard to that matter under the Constitution. I may as well take him into confidence and say that with regard to admissions to colleges and other things which came up before the High Court of Madras and in which they had given a decision, on the basis of that the Government of India have sent a letter to the Government of Mysore as also to the other Governments stating that reservations of seats for students in Colleges on communal considerations and the communal G. O. may be in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution but that we may please keep that in mind and write to them as to what we have done or proposed to do in the matter.

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—It is *sub judice*.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.** — Apart from that, a letter has come. So far as Mysore is concerned admissions for the current year are over. There is no communal G. O. in Mysore of the same kind as that which exists in Madras and so the position here is somewhat different. So we are giving attention to the particular aspect of the matter. It is not as if it is a direction to obey but it is merely a letter making suggestions for our consideration. With regard to admissions and also recruitment, it is true that the Government of India have addressed a letter to the Government of Mysore drawing attention to article 16 (1) whereby there should be no differentiation in the fundamental right and also to article 16(4) which empowers the States concerned to frame their own rules with a view to safeguard and to provide opportunities for the backward classes for sufficient representation in the services. So to both these sub-articles of article 16 the attention of the Government of Mysore has been drawn and it is suggested that till the backward classes are duly defined by the President of the Union, reservation and other things which we are pursuing all these years may be considered and the Government of India informed as to what we are doing in this particular aspect. Such a communication we have received and it is not in the nature of a direction. The whole aspect has been engaging the attention of the Government of Mysore. It is a very important aspect and so far as we are concerned, I may assure the Hon'ble House that we are not taking any decision without considering in detail all the implications of this particular problem.

Coming back to the subject I was referring, as I said, this is not the time to going into details. The Government of India have assured us that no notification or order on their part would be made without consulting the Government of Mysore, without discussing the various details once again with the representatives of the Government of Mysore, without a line clear from us, and that they would not do anything in the nature of a final act. That assurance we have got from the Government of India and it would reassure the Hon'ble Members somewhat. This is the position.

The legal aspect has been raised and particular reference has been made to article 312 of the Constitution of India. I may say that this proposal *viz.*, the extension of all India Administrative Service to Mysore and other Part B States was initiated before the new Constitution was inaugurated. It was the idea of the Government of India to bring about this integration before the 26th of January 1950 with a view to make a provision in article 312 applicable to Part B States. That was their original intention. As the House was aware this integration did not come about before 26th January so far as Part B States were concerned. It was left over and we are tackling the problem

now. So this aspect has got to be examined now. Article 312 has been quoted by the Hon'ble Member Sri A. Bheemappa Naik that no all India services can be created unless it is agreed to by a two-thirds majority in the Council of States. This legal aspect has got to be examined and I am not in a position to say straightaway as to what attitude we can take regarding the same. *Prima facie* I can say that there is not that compelling nature about that from the legal point of view, in the sense that we have got to accept this scheme which has been put before us by the Government of India. The matter has been engaging our attention. From that point of view, what stand we could take up keeping in mind all the other relevant aspects and to what extent we could pursue the same need close examination and I am not in a position now and here to say as to what exactly the legal position is. I can however assure the Hon'ble Members that that aspect will be gone into and the matter will be taken up with the Government of India because if it is going against the Constitution, the Government of India also have to take note of it and go about in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of the Constitution by which they are also bound. So this is a matter which has got to be tackled not only by ourselves but also by the Government of India and I may assure the Hon'ble House that almost immediately we will take up this question and find out where exactly we stand from the legal point of view. As indicated earlier this scheme was to have come into operation nearly one year and a half ago; before the new Constitution came into effect. The Selection Board ought to have come to Mysore more than one year and a half back and all adjustments should have taken place well by now. But owing to various difficulties of the nature raised by the Hon'ble Members, which we have ourselves raised, which the State's representatives have raised, it has not been possible to finalise it. The whole thing is still pending. The Recruitment Board is expected to come here in the usual course, if no other complications intervene, in October or thereabouts. That is where we stand now.

The resolution of the Hon'ble Member Sri Bheemappa Naik says that nothing should be done without prior consultation of the House and that unless the implications are explained and approved by the House we cannot go further.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—Not that you cannot go further. Initiate and if you come to any final agreement, you please place it before the House and obtain its approval.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—Regarding that I state only this. So far as Part B States are concerned the House is well aware that the principle has been accepted by the Government. There is no question of getting out of that commitment of trying to take up a stand and saying "we will not touch your scheme with a pair of tongs; we stand aside isolated".

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—We do not want to embarrass you either. You only explain the implications of the scheme.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—It is not only a question of embarrassment and delicacy but I go further and say that in the best interests of Mysore it is not desirable to stand out of the scheme altogether. It is not as if I am taking a stand that we have accepted the principle, that therefore we are helpless and we cannot get out of it. It is not that attitude that we are taking. If tomorrow we have another opportunity to reconsider and take a decision in the matter I for one would go again to the same position. After considering all the aspects I would come to the decision that in principle it would not be desirable to go against the scheme and completely stand out of it.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—In spite of the opinion expressed here?

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—This is the position and I am afraid the Resolution as it is worded cannot be accepted by the Government. The Government have taken note of all the views so strongly and ably expressed by the Hon'ble Members who have participated in this debate. They are

also aware of the recent representations put forward by the Mysore Civil Service Association with regard to their future and with regard to various details of the scheme. During the interpellation stage I said that the Government of Mysore did not consider it necessary to consult the Mysore Civil Service. I thought it would not have been desirable to consult the Service in the earlier stage itself. There is nothing unconstitutional or improper in such a course. I find from the concerned file that the Government of India themselves suggested at one stage that the views of the Mysore Civil Service may be ascertained before the scheme was finalised and we ourselves wanted to do at one stage. We wanted to consult the Mysore Civil Service Association and Officers with regard to the details and before we initiated in the matter, the Civil Service Association itself has come forward and given its views. There is nothing wrong or improper about it. And I am glad that the views of the Mysore Civil Service Association are before us before we finalise the scheme. So I want to assure the House once again that while we cannot dissociate ourselves or get out of the principle which we have accepted already, which I must submit is sound on merits, with regard to all other detailed aspects of the scheme we are still under negotiation and before a final agreement is reached, I do hope that this House will have an opportunity to consider the matter. (Cheers). We shall represent, we shall bring to the notice of the Government of India as to what this House feels about this matter and we shall also bring to the notice of the Government of India all opinions expressed regarding this matter both by the public and in the press and we shall leave no stone unturned to get as much satisfaction as possible with regard to this problem. I think this assurance may satisfy the Hon'ble Mombers and I hope the Hon'ble mover will after the assurance that I have given, like to withdraw his resolution.

Finally I want to say one or two things. During these three years the Mysore Government, so also other Governments in India, particularly the Governments in Part B States, have had to face very complex problems. I feel that no administration in the previous decades has had to face such vast, complex and fundamental problems. Almost a new problem has arisen every month or every second day. This Government has been called upon to shoulder the responsibility at a crucial stage. It was not a case of carrying on the routine administration; it was not a case of carrying on the administration without reference to the currents and cross-currents of the nascent democracy. It is under these circumstances that the Mysore Government has had to face the various problems that have come up from time to time—political, constitutional, financial, administrative, natural and so many other problems. I want to appeal to the Hon'ble Members to bear with this Government. I want to make an appeal to them to educate the public also with regard to this matter. Because I am anxious not so much from the view-point of the Government but that a democratic tradition should be established in the country. Various decisions have had to be taken. There was no time to go through certain procedure in certain cases. Decisions had to be taken and the Government had to summon its courage to take decisions and then face the Legislature. It was done not with any disregard or with any idea of slighting the Legislature or public opinion. Not at all. But as a democratic Government, as a responsible Government we had the courage to take decisions and then face the Legislature and public opinion and say 'Here, you representatives, we have taken these decisions. It is open for you to accept them or reject them.' If you had rejected them, all of us would not have been in office for a single minute. I am not speaking with any spirit of defiance. In all democratic countries, these things happen. In all democratic Governments decisions are taken on vital issues before approval of the Legislature is sought, and then the Legislature is faced either to ratify or reject them.

This is not a novel procedure, not a procedure which defies democratic principles or traditions. This is not a procedure which sets at naught well established democratic traditions.

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—Not an ordinary tradition also.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—If I had time I would have covered this aspect. But I hope to take some other opportunity to do so. The Government of India took their decision on devaluation, a very important matter on which the economy of the whole of India depended. They had to take the decision on devaluation and then they went to the Legislature and said. 'Here we have taken a decision.' we want your approval. "Take another instance. Take the attitude of the Government of India regarding Korean episode. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister.....

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—Before concluding an agreement, you please take us into confidence especially when the Legislature makes a request.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—There is no desire on the part of the Government to baulk the Legislature of its rights. There is no desire on the part of the Government to take a final decision without consulting the Legislature. What I was saying is, in certain stages the Government should take responsibility to take the decision and then come before the Legislature. I do not say it should be invariably the procedure. On certain occasions we have got to do it. Things have got to move and I can give several instances both in the Constitution of the United Kingdom and in the Constitution of the United States of America and so many countries where decisions have been taken and the Legislatures thereafter faced either for approval or otherwise. So far as this is concerned, we have taken a decision on principle and as I have already said, regarding details nothing final has been settled.

One other thing I would like to advert to again. That is the relationship between the Centre and the Units. No doubt we the Mysore Government have proceeded on certain basis during all these years. Our approach to these problems has been clear-cut and defined and there is no doubt in this matter whatsoever. We have taken our decisions on the main principle, *viz.*, of safeguarding the interests of India as a whole. Though at one time we felt we are surrendering certain powers, we have done it with our eyes open. There is a whispering campaign, not campaign but criticism which is becoming more and more vocal from day to-day.....

**Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.**—More audible.

**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.**—.....that this attitude has brought irretrievable harm to Mysore and that Mysore is nowhere in the picture to-day. My reply to that once again is this. To-day Mysore is not in a worse position than any other Unit of the Government of India. Mysore's status either in the political plane or in the constitutional or administrative plane is on the same par not merely with any of the Part B States but with all the other States in the whole of India. We are all either swimming together or sinking together. Let it not become an issue between the Centre and the Unit. We have not yet reached a stage when we can raise this issue, if I may say so, with impunity and with a certain amount of gusto about it; we have not reached a stage in the affairs of our country to approach this problem from that point of view. We feel on several occasions that we have given up our rights, that certain harm has accrued to the Units because of this integration of things and all that. The remedy is not to cut the ground under your feet. The remedy is to take note of the fact, to take it up with the Government of India and to bring to their notice as to what is happening and then to get it rectified. If the Centre becomes over-bearing,—which God forbid, it will never happen—if because of the change of leadership in the Centre things go worse, if because of any other consideration things become so intolerable in any part of the country that it will not be possible for us to group with them, then, as I have already said, public opinion is there;

the leadership is there; fight on the constitutional plane is there, the ballot-box is there. There are so many constitutional devices by using which we can rectify the evils that creep into the system. If the Constitution goes wrong and if they do not work it properly, then democracy is there to rectify. Then let us face these problems. As time passes, as issues arise, as complications arise, we can face them. If to-day one or two things have happened, one or two issues have come up, we need not worry ourselves and say that the whole fabric has come down and everything is ruined and become irretrievable. We have not become so faint-hearted. Let us be brave and as brave men, let us face the issues as and when they arise in the best interest of not only the Unit like Mysore but of India.

With these words, I once again appeal to the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his resolution. (Loud applause).

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—Sir, I am very happy that this resolution has drawn out from our Leader very important matters relating to India as a whole and Mysore in particular. Though he has not accepted this resolution in so many words, he has accepted every word of it in principle and in spirit. I do not think therefore any purpose will be served.....

**Sri L. SIDDAPPA.**—He is making a statement.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The Hon'ble Member cannot make any statement at this stage.

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—I am not pressing the resolution.

*The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.*

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## Statement by the Speaker re: need for giving notice of amendments in time.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು).—ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುವ ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಸೂದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ನಿಯಮ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕಲಿಷ್ಟಪಡದೆ ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಈ ನಿಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಿಲ್ಲದೆಹೋದರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಸಮನ್ಸ್ ಬರುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಏನೇನು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಮನ್ಸ್ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಡೀಲಿಮಿಟೇಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು —ತಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ Rules ಓದಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

## Prorogation of the Session.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು).—ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

"In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of Clause (2) of Article 174 of the Constitution of India, I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore, do hereby prorogue the Session of the Legislative Assembly on the conclusion of its business on Monday the 4th September 1950."

The Assembly now stands prorogued.

The Assembly was prorogued at Thirty-four Minutes past Two of the Clock.

WD 2204—GPB—550—16-11-50.